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AMUSEMENTS.

ADOLPH THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner
 Madison, Engagement of the Italian Troupe, "Around
 the World in Eighty Days."
 NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between
 Randolph and Lake. Engagement of Kelley & Leon's
 Minstrels.

WOODS' MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dear-
 born and State. Afternoon and evening, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
 Evening, "Griffith's Drama."

HOOVER'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between
 Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California
 Minstrels.

MOCKEY'S THEATRE—Madison street, between
 Dearborn and State. Engagement of Jane Cowley.
 "The Hunchback."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Lecture by Gen. N. P.
 Banks. Subject: "The Republic: Will it Endure?"

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Halsted
 street, corner Harrison. Mackay's Minstrel.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 15, 1875.

In spite of her grasshopper afflictions,
 Kansas keeps up a healthy growth and develop-
 ment. The State census, just completed,
 shows a population of 530,373, an increase
 of about 21 per cent per annum for the past
 ten years.

A midnight cable dispatch from London
 reports great damage from a violent storm
 and high tides which prevailed yesterday
 along the British and French coasts. In
 Somersetshire thousands of houses have been
 submerged by the overflow of the River
 Parrett.

Elaborate preparations are in progress at
 Montreal for the burial of Gurnon. The
 authorities will to-morrow make another at-
 tempt to get the remains under ground, and
 this time, judging from the military and
 police force ordered on duty for the occasion,
 they are likely to succeed. If the Catholics
 interfere again, they will find the situation
 more serious than before.

Now that it is evident that the Whisky
 Ring is to be prosecuted to the last, without
 respect to persons, it will be well for the
 United States Judges before whom the in-
 dicted persons are arraigned to scrutinize
 very particularly the bail they offer. Once
 convinced of their inability to escape con-
 viction, the guilty ones will be greatly tempted
 to "jump their bail," and offer sureties of
 an uncertain character with that end in view.

American manufacturers of calico still con-
 tinue to enjoy the rare luxury of shipping
 their goods to the English market at a hand-
 some profit. Last week's exports of domestic
 cottons aggregated the sum of \$171,000, of
 which \$111,000 went to Great Britain. The
 new trade is on the increase, and several
 are noted in New York agents from
 Great Britain, Germany, and Canada, who
 come commissioned to purchase and ship
 American cottons.

There is little room for doubt that the pas-
 sengers and crew of the steamship Waco were
 the victims of a wholesale murder—a murder
 growing out of the recklessness and greed of
 the vessel-owners, who, in violation of law,
 crammed the ship's hold with petroleum and
 other highly inflammable and combustible
 articles. This fact is probably susceptible of
 absolute proof, and there is presented a fine
 opportunity to make a terrible example of
 the men who are responsible for the sickening
 horror.

We publish this morning a lecture by Mr.
 William Brewster, delivered before the
 Philosophical Society of this city, last Satur-
 day evening. The subject, "The Philosophy
 of Voltaire," and the interesting method and
 manner of its treatment, will command for
 the lecture attention and interest. The
 reader will also be entertained with an ab-
 stract of the lecture of the Rev. EDWARD
 EVERETT HALE on "The True History of
 Philip Nolan," a patriot who is earnestly
 recommended as deserving of a monument;
 and a lecture by Dr. LUDWIG, embodying the
 results of his observations among the hospi-
 tals of Paris.

An investigation into the management of
 the Public Works of New York City is re-
 vealing some unpleasant facts. One witness,
 a property-owner on a street that was being
 repaired, testified that out of a gang of fifty
 or sixty laborers only twenty or thirty would
 be at work. Part of them generally played
 cards. One hundred-and-fifty and one hun-
 dred-and-fifty-and-a-half were at work on
 one street to the other. The men averaged,
 in his opinion, about three-and-a-half hours
 work per day. This testimony was corrobo-
 rated by that of several other persons. It
 was asserted that laborers had paid as much
 as \$20 for the privilege of being employed
 by the city. When a contractor offered to
 do the work on a certain boulevard
 with blasting machines for half the cost of
 hand work, the official in charge said to him: "The objection to
 your machines is that they can't vote." Per-
 haps, in that millennium of municipal affairs
 toward which we sometimes seem to be hasten-
 ing, we can have our ballot-boxes staffed
 by machinery. This would remove the ob-
 jection to the employment of machines on pub-
 lic works.

The Chicago produce markets were gen-
 erally quiet on Saturday. Meats were
 quiet and easier, closing at \$19.15 seller, and
 at \$19.35 for February. Lard was active,
 and declined 10¢ per 100 lbs, closing
 at \$11.85 cash and \$12.00 for February.
 Meats were in moderate demand and steady,
 at \$6.95 for part salted shoulders (boxed),
 11¢ for short ribs, and 11¢ for short
 clear ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady,
 at \$1.15 per gallon. Lake freight was dull
 and easier, at 5¢ for wheat to Buffalo.
 Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was
 dull and to lower, closing at \$1.07 cash and
 \$1.07 for December. Corn was active, and
 declined 1¢, closing at 62¢ cash and 61¢ for
 November. Oats were quiet and steady,

closing at 51¢ cash and 51¢ for Decem-
 ber. Rye was firmer, at 67¢. Barley
 was dull and easier, closing at 51¢ cash
 and 51¢ for December. Hogs were active
 and steady, at \$7.00¢, 70¢ per 100 lbs. The
 packing this city since Nov. 1 is 153,031
 head. Cattle were quiet and steady. One
 hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.50
 in greenbacks at the close.

SAM RANDALL'S scramble for the Speaker-
 ship is not to be without wide incidents
 of a disagreeable character. His Democratic
 opponents have already begun to ransack the
 record, and the showing they make at the
 outset is not especially flattering to the ob-
 ject of his solicitude. The Washington
 Capital devotes some attention to RANDALL'S
 Congressional career, with the result of mak-
 ing the Pennsylvania statesman's reputation
 wear a wretched aspect—something like a paper
 collar might be supposed to look after having
 passed through a washing-machine. And yet
 the race is not fairly commenced; the nags
 are only being brought on the track. More
 mud will fly when they get under full head-
 way.

The City of Birmingham has been making
 some important and apparently successful
 experiments in matters which are usually
 considered to be beyond the pale of municipal
 effort. Last June, the corporation
 bought the Birmingham Gas-Works, and has
 since managed them. The gas supplied has
 been one candle-light better than before, and
 the saving to consumers has been at the rate
 of \$22,000 a year. Moreover, after this
 month, the price per 1,000 feet to be de-
 livered thereupon will insure a fur-
 ther saving of \$20,000 a year. The water-
 works will pass under municipal control
 within a few weeks. It is a curious fact
 in this country the cities should have gen-
 erally supplied themselves with water, but
 not with gas. There is, perhaps, no more
 reason for doing the one than the other.
 Water is needed to put out fires, to be
 sure, but gas is equally needed to light
 the streets. The one is a cure, the other a
 preventive, of evil. Birmingham is now
 about to engage in an extensive series of
 building operations. Unhappily tenements
 are to be pulled down by the acre and model
 ones put up in their stead. Such unwise
 activity will be watched with interest, for
 the result of these experiments will go far to
 show what an English municipality can and
 cannot safely do. But we must not infer
 that this settles the question for our cities.
 That is a very different matter. The "Boss"
 is an American product.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE DEBTOR.

Some week or more ago we called attention
 to the fact that the greatest opposition to a
 return to specie payments was the fear of a
 large class of debtors that they would be
 called upon to pay their outstanding debts in
 a currency worth at least 15 per cent more
 than that in which the debt was contracted.
 We also suggested that, so long as this depre-
 ciated currency was continued a legal-tender
 for all contracts, there could be no return to
 specie payments, and as a means of remedying
 specie payments immediately practicable, and
 at the same time preserving the equities
 of debtors and creditors, we proposed in sub-
 stance that Congress this winter should enact:

1. That the holders of greenbacks, upon presenta-
 tion of them to the Treasury Department, be entitled
 to receive in exchange therefor 4 per cent gold bonds,
 or the denomination of \$30 or \$100, or any multiple
 of \$10.

2. That these bonds, having thirty days to run from
 the date of issue, be made legal tenders in the pay-
 ment of all debts and contracts made before, say, the
 1st of July, 1876.

3. That the legal-tender for all contracts made after
 the date shall be the coin of the United States, except
 when payment otherwise may be expressly stipulated.

The St. Louis Republican thinks that this
 is a roundabout way of scaling the debt con-
 tracted prior to July 1, 1876, at 85 cents on the
 dollar. This rests on the assumption that the
 4 per cent bond, at the present price of money,
 would be worth 85 cents, and that it would
 remain so, and that creditors would have to
 take 85 cents on the dollar for their debts for
 all time to come. We have to treat things as
 we find them. We have for thirteen years
 had a paper currency which has been worth
 at various times from 50 to 90 cents on the
 dollar, and is forever fluctuating between
 these rates. It is by laws legal-tender in the
 payment of all debts contracted, as well be-
 fore 1862 as since that date. It is a legal-
 tender in the payment of every debt contracted
 from day to day. That currency is now
 worth from 85 to 87 cents, and there is no
 redemption of it. All the indebtedness of
 the people and municipalities of the country
 is payable in this currency, and we are going
 on to pay it day by day, and we are going
 on, though we are all aware that at some
 time we must of necessity have specie re-
 sumption, and the payment of all these debts
 in coin. The act of Congress fixing January,
 1879, for a return to specie payments, cannot
 be executed until some way is devised for re-
 turning the currency, or for suspending it as a
 legal-tender after that day.

Our plan offers to the holders of the cur-
 rency the original form of redemption pro-
 vided when Congress made these notes a
 legal-tender, and that was funding them in a
 national loan—funding them. We believe
 that in a very short time the national cur-
 rency would find its way into those hands.
 We do not understand that that would be
 scaling the debt, or taking any advantage of
 the public creditors, any more than it is for
 the Government to sell a 5 per cent bond,
 and with the proceeds take up a 6 per cent
 bond. The 5 per cent bond is not worth as
 much as the 6 per cent bond, but it cannot
 be claimed that the exchange of one bond for
 the other is scaling the debt. The Govern-
 ment is now about to put on the market a
 41 per cent bond, which it proposes to offer
 at a discount of 6 per cent, and certainly there
 is nothing dishonest in the proceeding.

The greenbacks are worth now about 87
 cents. If the 4 per cent bond be not worth
 that much, then nobody will exchange cur-
 rency for them; nor will the greenbacks be
 surrendered for bonds until the latter are
 worth as much or more than the currency.
 The greenbacks are part of the national
 debt. They are overdue and unpaid paper,
 and are below par. When the Government
 is unable to pay its demand notes, it is under
 an obligation to give tender a time note,
 bearing interest, or at least to offer the
 creditor the exchange.

But the debtor claim, and with strong
 currency that the retirement of the legal-tender
 currency will deprive them of the opportunity
 of paying their debts in the same currency in
 which those debts were contracted. But if
 these bonds—which, in fact, will be the
 legal-tender currency in another form—be
 made legal-tender for all debts contracted
 before the passage of the law authorizing
 their issue, then the whole complaint and
 objection of the debtors are removed, and
 they stand in the same position to their cred-

itors with respect to the currency that they do
 now. The bonds may advance to 90 cents or
 to 85, or even to par, but so may the cur-
 rency. So long as the currency is exchangeable
 for the bonds, the value of the two forms
 of debt will remain the same, and the debtors
 will have all the opportunity they now have
 to pay their debts in either paper or bonds,
 whether the same be worth 60 or 95 cents.

The material point gained will be that the
 country, instead of drifting as now into a
 perpetual labyrinth of contracts on a paper
 basis, will be brought to anchor, and that
 it will begin the second century of the na-
 tional existence under a new system, and the
 system which all men entering into con-
 tracts will do so knowing that they have to
 be executed in specie values. The change
 will pass without disturbance with the past. All
 contracts made in the days of paper values
 will be payable in paper as before. Instead
 of having specie payments for both the past
 and future contracts, the debt will be per-
 mitted to settle its own debts in paper, while
 the future will begin with new bonds, new
 values, and on a sound and permanent basis,
 free of fluctuations, and relieved of the
 manipulations of the great gamblers in spec-
 ulation, who, as the Government will close
 to meet them, will do so. The adoption of this plan
 is the perpetration of paper legal-tenders for
 all existing contracts—disarms and removes
 the opposition to specie payments on the
 part of thousands of honest debtors. It per-
 mits specie payments to be resumed at once,
 without disturbance or inconvenience of any
 kind.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S OPPORTUNITY.
 Secretary CHANDLER has been in the pub-
 lic service for nearly twenty years. He was
 known as a positive man, having, on many
 subjects, extreme views, upon which he of-
 ten insisted with the intolerance which per-
 tains to earnest convictions. His service
 covered the period of a long civil war, with
 its bitter feuds, its sectional animosities, and
 the rancor which is inseparable from a de-
 mocratic insurrection. During his whole pub-
 lic service, and during the War, when moral
 standards were made personal gain, an in-
 cident of his public service, he maintained
 his character for personal integrity, and, with
 clean hands, and honesty unimpaired, he was
 fitly appointed Secretary of the Interior,
 concerning which Department the country
 was prepared to believe the most scandalous
 reports. Secretary CHANDLER, therefore, en-
 ters to Department with an unquestioned
 reputation as an honest man, and the country
 welcomes his appointment as the right
 kind of a man in the place where he has so
 long been sadly wanted. The country ex-
 pects much of him, and we think he has
 large room for an active exercise of his ex-
 ecutive authority.

His Department embraces several branches
 of the public service, all of them being of
 long establishment, all of them in the hands
 of corrupt men, liable to abuse, and all of
 them having jurisdiction over subjects es-
 pecially inviting to the robber, the specu-
 lator, and the conspirator. It would not be
 surprising that in the Land Office, the Patent
 Office, the Pension Office, and the Indian
 Office, offices nearly as old as the Govern-
 ment itself—there should be corruption or
 dishonesty to some extent. Each of these
 offices offers a fine field for the speculator
 and corruptionist. The Indian service has
 always been more or less under the suspicion
 of fraud, and never so strongly as of late
 years. Investigations in the matter of
 frauds under the Post-Office Department and
 under the Treasury Department disclosed be-
 yond all doubt that the outside operators
 had their partners and confederates with-
 in these Departments, and that the
 very officers of the Government whose duty
 it was to protect the Government were en-
 gaged in plundering the Treasury. The
 direct and intimate relations between the
 men having control of all the official business
 of the Departments with those outside, was
 the great element of strength, and the
 relation on which the conspirators depended for
 success. For instance, Mr. JONES, the con-
 victed officer in Missouri, was for years the
 Appointment Clerk in the Internal Revenue
 Department. He had personal knowledge of
 every officer in the service; he controlled all
 recommendations; he knew when efforts
 were making to remove an officer, and when
 to have a person appointed. He was in a
 position to inform interested persons of all
 proposed or actual changes, and of the ap-
 pointment of all special officers. In control-
 ling appointments, his office was one of great
 power. Having power, and being in alliance
 with his special friends, he resigned, and
 had himself appointed. He was familiar
 with all the inside operations of the Revenue
 Bureau, and no doubt, retained his controlling
 influence. For years the Whisky Ring
 was protected at Washington, even against
 direct reports of their illegalities.

If this thing were possible in the Internal
 Revenue Bureau, is it natural to suppose
 a like state of things has not grown up in
 other bureaus, less exposed to detection, and
 offering liberal opportunities for plunder?
 That there has been a long time of corrup-
 tion in the relations between persons holding office
 in the Indian, Land, Patent, Pension Bureaus,
 and interested persons outside, is hardly de-
 nied. Outsiders, speculating in old claims,
 questionable demands, and actual frauds, can
 well afford to feel all persons in the Depart-
 ment who can serve them directly or indirect-
 ly; they are the best and ablest counselors.
 In all these offices there are men who have
 held their places for many years, and who
 are personally familiar with every thread in
 the complicated detail of the Land, Indian,
 Pension, and Patent service. They know
 where there are places, and where the
 proofs and evidences may be found. All this
 information is valuable to the short-termed
 Commissioners and Secretaries, but is also
 of value to outsiders. These officers are
 considered indispensable to the Department,
 but they are also valuable to others. They
 can render valuable aid to outside parties in
 countless ways, and receive valuable compen-
 sation therefor, without attracting the least
 attention, or ever being known.

Mr. CHANDLER, when he gets fairly enlisted
 in the business of his Department, may find
 it unable to rid the public service of all
 the officers who in any way be consid-
 ered as serving two masters. While faithful
 officers may be justly considered more val-
 uable because of long experience and ripe in-
 formation, if there be just reason to sus-
 pect that this experience and information are
 against the Government, and that public
 servants are also the paid agents of outside
 parties, then the sooner the whole batch be
 dismissed, and lifted out of their places, the
 better it will be for the honest administration
 of the Department. The recent experience
 in the Internal Revenue Bureau and in the
 Post-Office Department precludes the sug-

tion that official corruption cannot and does
 not exist among these officers of the Govern-
 ment holding confidential positions in
 branches of the public service where suc-
 cessful frauds are profitable.
 Mr. CHANDLER, enjoying a national reputa-
 tion for personal and official integrity, has
 now within his executive control the Indian,
 Pension, Land, and Patent Bureaus. He has
 the opportunity not only of relieving all
 these offices from suspicion of frauds while
 under his control, but of so purifying them
 that the operation, once performed will for-
 ever secure a deterrent upon those who may
 after his day hold places therein.

OVERLOADED MANUFACTURERS.
 One of the prominent mercantile agencies
 of the country has issued a schedule of the
 failures during the first nine months of 1875.
 They foot up 5,334. The liabilities were
 \$131,172,503. It is a remarkable fact that the
 manufacturing States furnish more than
 one-half the failures. Under a healthy state
 of labor or raw materials, or both, had risen
 suddenly and greatly, probably on account of
 a war which drew a large part of the working
 classes into the army or out of the supply of
 some staple material. English manufacturers
 were forced into bankruptcy when our
 War quintupled the price of cotton by
 reducing the attainable supply, and German
 operatives had to march to Paris. When the price of labor or materi-
 als suddenly rises, the manufacturer can no
 longer produce goods at anything like the
 price at which they have been selling. His
 customers desert him, and he runs the risk
 of loss. The reason, like in the case of the
 called into play to explain the failures of our
 manufacturers during the first nine months
 of this year. The New York Bulletin, which
 is a recognized authority in matters of trade,
 has been publishing statistics which show
 that cotton is now a trifle lower, reckoned in
 gold, than it was in 1860; that wool is also
 cheaper; and that the wages of the great ma-
 jority of factory-hands are to say the least
 no higher now than they were then, estimat-
 ing their money in gold. Why, then, are the
 manufacturers forced to close their mills,
 discharge their hands, and assign their shrunken
 assets for the benefit of their creditors?
 The reason, like in the case of the "protection."
 Our manufacturers are con-
 sidered to the home market. They cannot turn
 out of their tariff-protected buildings and trans-
 port on tariff-protected railways, and then ship
 abroad, goods that can be sold in competition
 with those produced either in the country to
 which they are shipped, or in other countries
 in which no tariff swells the cost of manufac-
 tured wares. If the tariff were rearranged
 and cut down to a reasonable rate, our mer-
 chants could export their cotton fabrics to
 India, to China, to South America, to Europe,
 as they did in 1860, before the Morrill tariff
 handicapped the industries it was in-
 tended to protect. They could supply
 the world with edged tools, as they once did,
 and undersell English manufacturers in the
 English market. They could build steamships
 which would monopolize the immensely
 lucrative carrying trade of the Chinese
 rivers, as they did fifteen years ago, but do
 no more. They could contest with England
 the supremacy of the seas, did not our modern
 embargo, the protective tariff, paralyze
 ship-building, close all the ship-yards, save
 those where lobbying contractors make
 rotten iron coffins in the shape of ships, and
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THE ADVENTURE OF THE "WALLON CONSTITUTION."
 The adoption of the general constitutional
 laws known as the "Wallon Constitution,"
 by the French Assembly settled all the press-
 ing questions of the moment but two—the
 method of electing the Lower House of the
 new French Parliament, and the time when
 the present Assembly was to cease its wide
 usurpation of power and commit official suicide.
 Above and beyond these questions is
 that of the future head of the State, but that
 will not be decided until 1880, when Marshal
 MacMahon's septennial term expires. It has
 only a theoretical interest now. When the
 Assembly assembled at every day ago, it had
 to decide whether its successor
 should be chosen by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*
 or the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. The ex-
 planation of these puzzling terms is a
 simple one. France is divided
 into departments, presided over by Prefects,
 and each department is composed of a num-
 ber of *arrondissements*, or districts, which are
 ruled by *Maires*, or Mayors. Prefects and
 Mayors are all appointed by the Ministry at
 Versailles. It was proposed by the Conserva-
 tives that each *arrondissement* should elect
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Packing Prospects—Foreign Shipments of Exchange.

Bill Another Blast at the Blasted Railway Ring.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Lard and Wheat Weak.

Pork and Corn—Meats Steady—Lard Freight Dull.

FINANCIAL.

Business at the banks during the past week has moved along smoothly, to the satisfaction of customers and bankers. If anything, it is very quiet for the season, more so than in previous years. The increase in the amount of business is due to the fact that holders are unwilling to operate as very considerable extent, certainly not up to the means they have to do it. The banks have been very much hampered in their operations, but they have been able to maintain their position and to continue to do business on a normal basis.

The provision trade of Chicago has grown within the last few years beyond the expectations of our most sanguine observers. It is now a major industry, and its growth is due to the fact that the city has become a center for the distribution of foodstuffs. The trade is now so large that it is no longer a minor industry, but a major one. The city has become a center for the distribution of foodstuffs, and its growth is due to the fact that the city has become a center for the distribution of foodstuffs.

The Baltimore Railway Commission. The Baltimore Railway Commission has been organized, and its purpose is to regulate the rates of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railway. The commission is composed of representatives of the public and the railway company. Its purpose is to regulate the rates of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railway, and to ensure that the rates are fair and reasonable. The commission is expected to be very active in the future, and it is hoped that it will be able to bring about a more equitable distribution of the burden of the railway rates.

AT THE BANKS. The only feature in financial affairs on Saturday was the continued weakness in the exchange market. The fact that the dollar was selling at a discount of 10 cents against the pound, was a sign of the general weakness of the dollar. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies.

THE DEMAND FOR DISCOUNTS. The demand for discounts was not very strong, and the market was very quiet. The fact that the dollar was selling at a discount of 10 cents against the pound, was a sign of the general weakness of the dollar. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies.

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CLEARINGS.

Clearings for the week ending Nov. 12 were as follows:

Date	Clearings	Balance
Monday	\$4,200,000	\$2,000,000
Tuesday	4,300,000	2,100,000
Wednesday	4,400,000	2,200,000
Thursday	4,500,000	2,300,000
Friday	4,600,000	2,400,000
Saturday	4,700,000	2,500,000

Total, \$26,700,000; balance, \$12,500,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4 1/2% bonds	120 1/2
United States 4% bonds	119 1/2
United States 3 1/2% bonds	118 1/2
United States 3% bonds	117 1/2
United States 2 1/2% bonds	116 1/2
United States 2% bonds	115 1/2

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Chicago City 7 1/2% bonds	104 1/2
Chicago City 7% bonds	103 1/2
Chicago City 6 1/2% bonds	102 1/2
Chicago City 6% bonds	101 1/2
Chicago City 5 1/2% bonds	100 1/2
Chicago City 5% bonds	99 1/2

STOCKS.

Chicago 1917-18 bonds	104 1/2
Chicago 1918-19 bonds	103 1/2
Chicago 1919-20 bonds	102 1/2
Chicago 1920-21 bonds	101 1/2
Chicago 1921-22 bonds	100 1/2
Chicago 1922-23 bonds	99 1/2

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The market for foreign exchange was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various stocks. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various stocks.

THE BOND MARKET.

The bond market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various bonds. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various bonds.

THE COMMODITY MARKET.

The commodity market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various commodities. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various commodities.

THE FUTURE MARKET.

The future market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various futures. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various futures.

THE CURRENCY MARKET.

The currency market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

The exchange market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the rates of the various currencies.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The gold market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various gold coins. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various gold coins.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The silver market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various silver coins. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various silver coins.

THE IRON MARKET.

The iron market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various iron products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various iron products.

THE STEEL MARKET.

The steel market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various steel products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various steel products.

THE CEMENT MARKET.

The cement market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various cement products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various cement products.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

The lumber market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various lumber products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various lumber products.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various flour products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various flour products.

THE RICE MARKET.

The rice market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various rice products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various rice products.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various wheat products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various wheat products.

THE CORN MARKET.

The corn market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various corn products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various corn products.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various sugar products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various sugar products.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

The coffee market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various coffee products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various coffee products.

THE TEA MARKET.

The tea market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various tea products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various tea products.

THE CLOTH MARKET.

The cloth market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various cloth products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various cloth products.

THE TEXTILE MARKET.

The textile market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various textile products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various textile products.

THE CLOTHING MARKET.

The clothing market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various clothing products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various clothing products.

THE SHOES MARKET.

The shoes market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various shoe products. The market was very quiet, and there was no significant change in the prices of the various shoe products.

THE HAT MARKET.

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